



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Burundi

President Ntibantunganya Reshuffles Cabinet

AB1210171095 Paris AFP in French
1446 GMT 12 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Bujumbura, 12 Oct (AFP) — Here is the composition of the Burundian Government after the cabinet reshuffle announced by President Sylvestre Ntibantunganya, member of the Front for Democracy in Burundi, Frodebu:

Prime Minister	Nduwayo, Antoine (opposition Unity for National Progress Party, Uprona—Tutsi)
Minister of External Relations and Cooperation	Bakevyumusa, Venerand (Frodebu—Hutu)
Interior and Public Security	Banzubaze, Sylvestre (Uprona—Tutsi, new)
Justice and Keeper of Seals	Ngendabanka, Gerard (Frodebu—Hutu, new)
National Defense	Sinzoyiheba, Firmin, Lt. Col (neutral—Tutsi)
Finance	Toyi, Salvator (Frodebu—Hutu)
Planning, Development, and Reconstruction	Nibigira, Gerard (Uprona—Hutu)
Refugees, Displaced, and Repatriates	Matuturu, Claudine (Uprona—Tutsi)
Land Management and Environment	Nsababaganwa, Patrice (National Alliance for Law and Development, Anadde—Tutsi, new)
Communal Development	Mfatiye, Severin (Frodebu—Hutu)
Agriculture and Livestock	Nahimana, Pierre-Claver (Frodebu—Hutu)
Commerce, Industry, and Tourism	Girukwigomb, Astere (Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development—Tutsi)

Prime Minister	Nduwayo, Antoine (opposition Unity for National Progress Party, Uprona—Tutsi)
Labor, Handicrafts, and Professional Training	Ngendaganya, Vedaste (People's Party, presidential majority—Hutu)
Civil Service	Ndikumasabo, Vincent (Social Democratic Party, opposition—Tutsi)
Primary Education and Adult Literacy	Ndimurukundo, Nicephore (Workers Independent Party, opposition—Tutsi)
Secondary and Higher Education, and Scientific Research	Ngendahayo (Frodebu—Hutu)
Human Rights, Social Action, and Women's Promotion	Mujawaha, Marcienne (Frodebu—Hutu)
Youth, Sports, and Culture	Ndikuriyo, Christophe (Inkinzo "Shield" Party, opposition—Tutsi, new)
Public Health	Batungwanayo, Charles (Frodebu—Hutu)
Communication	Baza, Antoine (Frodebu—Hutu, new)
Public Works and Equipment	Bafendereka, Bernard (People's Reconciliation Party, opposition—Tutsi)
Transport, Post, and Telecommunications	Sinzinkayo, Leonce (Frodebu—Hutu, new)
Energy and Mines	Idi Buhanga, Pressadi (Burundi People's Rally, presidential majority—Hutu)
Institutional Reform and Relations with National Assembly	Sinunguruza, Terence (Uprona—Tutsi)
Secretary of State For External Relations and Cooperation in charge of Cooperation	Mayugi, Nicholas (Uprona—Hutu)
Secretary of State for Interior in charge of Public Security	Segatwa, Fabien (Frodebu—Hutu, new)

De Klerk's Position in Government Reviewed

*MB1210201595 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 12 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] A question still hangs over Deputy President F.W. de Klerk's position as chairman of the cabinet committee on security and intelligence. Yesterday the ANC called for Mr. De Klerk's dismissal, saying he was not fit for the position.

But speaking to ASSOCIATED PRESS in Johannesburg, President Mandela played down the clash. He said he and Mr. de Klerk needed each other, and that the government of national unity would last its full five-year term.

[Begin recording] [SABC correspondent Ronelle van Zyl] Months of tension between President Mandela and Mr. de Klerk came to a head in Parliament yesterday when Transport Minister Mac Maharaj called for Mr. de Klerk's dismissal as chairperson of the security and intelligence committee. The row erupted when Mr. Maharaj quoted a newspaper report in which Mr. de Klerk allegedly threatened to use the military to restore the NP's [National Party] power. The NP leader rejected the allegation, saying he was misquoted.

[De Klerk] He came to this chamber with mischief in order to play party politics on something which he knows I would never have said in the context in which it was reported.

[Van Zyl] Inaccurate reports of Mr. de Klerk's resignation caused a bit of a stir at the Johannesburg Stock Exchange. Share prices in the bond market reacted negatively, but soon afterward resumed an upward trend. Mr. Maharaj remained adamant about the dismissal, and said he will discuss the matter with President Mandela early next week.

[Maharaj] I believe that we will receive a sympathetic hearing. If the president has contrary views, I will be prepared to discuss the matter with him, but I would certainly seek to persuade him that this is a correct step to take.

[Van Zyl] Leaving his party's weekly caucus meeting, Mr. de Klerk refused comment, saying he did not want to enter into a public debate, and at the security and intelligence meeting this morning it was business as usual. The matter was not raised at all. However, during the NP caucus meeting, he received a standing ovation and a motion of confidence. Ronel van Zyl, Television News, Cape Town. [end recording]

NP Places 'Full' Confidence in De Klerk

*MB1210181295 Johannesburg SABA in English
1721 GMT 12 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CAPE TOWN October 12 SABA — The National Party [NP] caucus pledged its full and complete confidence in Deputy President FW de Klerk on Thursday [12 October].

Party chief whip Hennie Smit said in a statement the NP objected to the unfounded and concerted personal attacks by ANC Ministers on De Klerk. This was clearly not in the country's interests and not worthy of the spirit of the new dispensation. It was done only for short-term political gain and it was also clear that the more the ANC's incompetence in government and their inability to meet their election promises became apparent, the more they resorted to unjustified personal attacks.

"Had it not been for the political integrity and courageous initiatives of Mr De Klerk, South Africa would not have gone through the historic democratic transformation it had," Smit said. "Had it also not been for the constructive role that De Klerk had played as Executive Deputy President of the GNU [government of national unity], the country would not have experienced the relative stability and international and national confidence it was enjoying at present."

Earlier, De Klerk's spokesman Frik Schoombee denied that his boss had resigned from the government. He was commenting on rumours that De Klerk had quit following an attack on him by Transport Minister Mac Maharaj on Wednesday. "Any such rumours are totally devoid of any truth and have no foundation," Schoombee said.

Maharaj told the National Assembly De Klerk had tried to blackmail the government by saying he could call on the defence force to restore him to the presidency. Maharaj also said he would ask President Nelson Mandela to remove De Klerk from the chairmanship of the sensitive Cabinet Security and Intelligence committee. De Klerk said Maharaj's attack was based on a news report which misquoted him.

Gauteng Premier Accuses Opponents of 'Sabotage'

*MB1210202095 Johannesburg SABA in English
2010 GMT 12 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG Oct 12 SABA — Gauteng premier Tokyo Sexwale on Thursday night accused the African National Congress's opponents of trying to sabotage government programmes by orchestrating public sector unrest and challenging legislation in court.

He said these parties, among them the National Party [NP], had instigated recent municipal and nurses strikes in order to paralyse the government and give the impression it was not achieving its aims. He accused them of deliberately delaying change by taking each and every piece of new legislation to court. The myriad court challenges against the government by political parties was proof of this.

Sexwale insinuated that after instigating the public sector disturbances, the NP wanted authorities to shoot strikers. "They wanted us to shoot our own people. But we did not want to change the nurses uniforms from white to red."

In a broadside at Deputy President F W de Klerk, Sexwale said he had failed to come up with any plans to curb crime during his 18 months as chairman of the cabinet committee on safety and security.

ANC Document Questions Police, Army Loyalty

MB1310145995 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1415 GMT 13 Oct 95

[Report by Ross Colvin] .

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CAPE TOWN Oct 13 SAPA — The loyalty of the police and defence force to the government of national unity [GNU] has been called into question by the African National Congress in a party discussion document released to the media on Friday [13 October].

The document says serious attention should be given to establishing highly professional and mobile security force units which would, "without a shadow of a doubt", defend the democratic order in times of crises. The South African Police Union [SAPU] strike, the difficulties encountered in obtaining information from intelligence structures and "mind-set problems" in the SANDF [South African National Defense Force] raised doubts about the loyalty of the army and police.

Among the corrective measures the document proposes is the speeding up of the processing and implementation of the Defence and Police Bills, and a new strategic approach to recruitment. It also asks what is being done about mobilising black youth for the regular SANDF and SAPS [South African Police Service] intakes.

The document, titled "One Year of GNU", was released at a press conference called by Posts and Telecommunications Minister Pallo Jordan. It acknowledges that the security forces were "scandalously" exploited in the past — members were poorly paid, lacked motivation and often worked long hours under dangerous conditions. "Given all these factors, to what extent can we claim the loyalty of these forces?"

Developments in KwaZulu-Natal and some coloured areas and actions by SAPU showed that the National Party [NP] and Inkatha Freedom Party had the capacity to mobilise against change. The battle was for the loyalty of a "significant portion" of the security forces and the civil service. The document accuses the NP of using networks built "within and outside the country during years of apartheid rule for the counter insurgency 'total strategy' ... to stall the transformation process and the deracialisation of South African society".

The ANC could no longer postpone examining the question of whether some of the problems related to "anarchy, lawlessness and crime" were being orchestrated with the involvement of international anti-democracy forces.

Senate Passes Bill Allowing 1 Nov Elections

MB1210180895 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1757 GMT 12 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] SENATE Oct 12 SAPA — Legislation enabling the November 1 local government elections to proceed completed its Parliamentary passage on Thursday [12 October] night when the Senate approved it by 57 votes to 18.

The ANC and DP [Democratic Party] voted in favour of the Local Government Transition Act Second Amendment Bill and the NP [National Party], IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party] and FF [Freedom Front] against. ANC Senators clapped and ululated when the result was announced.

The Bill — approved by the National Assembly on Wednesday — now has just to be signed into law by President Nelson Mandela. This is considered a formality which he is expected to complete early next week. The legislation was necessitated by a recent Constitutional Court judgment.

A last-minute attempt by the Inkatha Freedom Party to block the legislation on the grounds that it was unconstitutional was turned down by Senate President Kobie Coetsee on Thursday night. At the end of the second reading debate on the Bill, Senator Narend Singh (IFP) rose on a point of order to say his party believed the Bill conflicted with Section 61 of the Constitution. This section stated that a Bill affecting a particular province had to be approved by the majority of Senators from that province. ANC chief whip Bulelani Ngcuka said the Bill specifically stated that it was applicable throughout South Africa. Coetsee asked Singh how he reconciled his argument with this Clause. Senator Alex van Breda (NP) said his party would abstain from any vote on the point of order.

After a 45-minute adjournment, Coetsee ruled that Section 61 was not applicable and that the House should vote as a House and not separately according to provincial divisions. After voting, the Senate adjourned until next year.

Replying to the debate, Deputy Minister of Provincial Affairs and Constitutional Development Valli Moosa said the special Parliamentary session had cost South Africa's taxpayers R1.5 million [rands]. They would be entitled to send this bill to Western Cape Premier Hernus Kriel and his Local Government MEC [member of the Executive Council] Peter Marais, Moosa added.

— MPs and Senators will now be able to devote their attention full-time to campaigning for the local government poll.

Mandela on Previous Government's Police Policy

*MB1210124195 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1146 GMT 12 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] MIDRAND October 12 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela said on Thursday [12 October] he did not blame the previous government for South Africa's crime problem, but certain realities from the past could not be denied.

"It is a fact that 80 percent of the police under the previous regime were deployed among the whites...and only 20 percent among blacks," he told reporters at Midrand between Johannesburg and Pretoria. "The equipment was deployed in the same proportions. What else would you then expect? Crime has rocketed because there were no security forces (in black areas) to see to the maintenance of law and order," Mandela said.

Mandela earlier launched the youth development centre initiative of the Nelson Mandela Children's Fund at Leeukop Prison in Midrand.

Mandela Sees 'Steady Progress' in Economy

*MB1210154095 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1457 GMT 12 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] JOHANNESBURG Oct 12 SAPA — South Africa has made steady progress improving its economy — as shown in the highest business confidence over the past decade and the lowest inflation rate in 20 years, President Nelson Mandela told the ASSOCIATED PRESS news agency board of directors on Thursday [12 October].

"The consistent economic upturn demonstrates that the majority of South Africans, black and white, have rolled up their sleeves and are tackling the real problems. That is the real news of South Africa 18 months after our first democratic elections," Mandela said a major

reason for the economic upturn was the growth in fixed investments, which was "a reflection of the profound confidence that entrepreneurs have in the country's long-term prospects".

While socio-economic programmes, fiscal discipline and reconciliation were starting to bear fruit, government was also aware that domestic demand was double the three percent economic growth rate. "Such growth has not nearly dented the enormous backlog in unemployment and other social problems," Mandela told AP president and chief executive officer Louis Boccardi. For this reason it was crucial for government to develop a strategy to speed up economic growth. This would include reducing government consumption by making parastatals more efficient, joint ventures and sell-offs.

"But experience over the past months has taught us that this miracle can only sustain itself and flourish if it strikes its roots deep into the fertile soil of goodwill both here and abroad."

Also, government could not govern "in the traditional manner of the disparate institutions that we have inherited from the apartheid era". At the same time South Africa needed to avoid structural changes which would destabilise government or setting up a new, cumbersome bureaucracy.

Referring to the upcoming local government elections and heated exchanges between politicians, Mandela said the African National Congress would be failing as the leading party in government if "it allowed the rhetoric of an election campaign to obscure these critical issues".

Minister Rejects Limits on Press Ownership

*MB1310102895 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0925 GMT 13 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] CAPE TOWN Oct 13 SAPA — Posts and Telecommunications Minister Pallo Jordan is not in favour of limits being placed on foreign ownership of the South African press.

Nevertheless, the issue of foreign ownership still needed to be located in the wider debate on control and access to the media by the country's black populace, Jordan told a press briefing on the state of the government of national unity on Friday.

"We as the ANC don't think that selling off chunks of the press to foreign interests creates the sort of diversity we need in the media."

Jordan questioned how the white-dominated print media could be watchdogs protecting the public interest when they represented only 15 percent of the population.

"This a weird situation. It would be as weird if Afro-Americans, who comprise 12 percent of the population in the United States, were to control all but one of the newspapers."

While everyone agreed the ownership of the media was skewed, no-one appeared willing to come to grips with the situation.

While the government could not prescribe to the media what their role should be, Jordan said he was "frankly dismayed" by the way in which journalists appeared to "hold fingers that things will go wrong" and hovered like [words indistinct] the media was again criticised for its unfocused reporting, sometime hostility and shallowness of debate.

Rights Commission Issues Sep Violence Report

MB0910173795 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1533 GMT 09 Oct 95

[Statement issued by the South African Human Rights Commission on the SAPA PR Wire Service; date not given — all figures as published]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] SUMMARY REPORT:
SEPTEMBER 1995

— Largely as a result of the increased efforts of the security forces, politically related deaths in KwaZulu/Natal dropped significantly in September, the toll of 47 being the lowest ever recorded by the HRC [Human Rights Commission]. Political attacks are increasingly taking a more targeted form as opposed to the large scale public violence often witnessed previously.

— Over 300 striking workers were arrested, one killed and 69 injured during nationwide industrial protests in September. However, only about 50 workers were actually charged. The actions of some of the strikers in vandalising property and littering streets were far from acceptable as were those of the police in arresting protesters en masse. The entire two-month Samwu [South African Municipal Workers Union] strike indicates the need for effective labour relations for government employees.

— Taxi violence recorded its highest death toll in four months with 21 fatalities in September. There are signs that government is beginning to take serious steps to address the crisis in the industry, but in the meantime, killings continue.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS	September 1995	TOTAL YEAR TO DATE	1995 AV-ERAGE	1994 AV-ERAGE
RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS DEATH SENTENCES	-	15	1.7	2.3
POLITICAL VIOLENCE DEATHS:				
Gauteng	19	111	12.3	63
KwaZulu/Natal	47	648	72	132.8
Elsewhere	18	185	20.6	28.2
TOTAL DEATHS:	84	944	104.9	223.6
INJURIES:	158	1,293	143.6	244.6

Parliament

Twenty-one human rights related laws were passed by Parliament this month affecting areas such as the police, courts, language, education, states of emergency, local government, land and citizenship. Although parliament has been widely criticised for poor management and rushing legislation through, it should also be applauded for taking seriously its commitment to human rights. The plethora of human rights violating legislation left behind by the former government has necessitated the frantic lawmaking activity witnessed this session.

The Constitutional Court

The Constitutional Court ended its penultimate session of the year at the end of September. Three decisions were handed down in September relating to the legislative competencies of the President, civil imprisonment for debt, and the constitutional jurisdiction of the supreme court. The court also head cases on freedom of expression, presumption of innocence, and the right to fair proceedings.

Human Rights Institutions

After many delays and postponements, statutory human rights institutions are beginning to take shape. At the end of the month the Human Rights Commissioners were formally appointed by President Mandela and are to assume their duties on 1 October. The appointment process for the Truth and Reconciliation Commission was announced during the month providing for the participation of civil society and a transparent process. Additional criteria will ensure that appointees have a proven commitment to human rights.

Social and Economic Rights

As the process of writing the final Constitution continues, with a draft expected in November, the HRC examines the debate surrounding the inclusion of social and economic rights. While there appears to be a political consensus on inclusion in principle, the specifics of these rights remain the subject of negotiation.

KwaZulu/Natal Political Violence

The 47 deaths in political violence in KwaZulu/Natal represent the lowest monthly death toll ever recorded by the HRC. The Midlands area was worst hit by political violence during the month, accounting for 38% of the provincial total. Wembezi is the worst affected area

where the conflict primarily involves the SAPS [South African Police Service] and the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party]. The behaviour of the security forces in the town can only undermine the successes of their colleagues in other parts of the province.

Gauteng Political Violence

Eleven people were killed in the first incidents of ANC-IFP violence on the East Rand since the 1994 elections. Residents of neighbouring informal settlements Zonkizwe and Zama Zama engaged in a series of attacks following a clash at a meeting to nominate local government election candidates.

The Security Forces

Despite the progress in restructuring the police and establishing community policing forums, there are still numerous examples of unsatisfactory behaviour on the part of the SAPS. The alleged involvement of policemen in political violence in certain parts of KwaZulu/Natal, and the continual complaints laid by the public against the police highlight the urgency of ensuring accountability, transparency and effectiveness in the police service.

Deaths in Political Violence Sep 94 - Sep 95

	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
KwaZulu/Natal	74	66	52	60	75	116	76	57	83	83	63	75	47
Gauteng	20	44	27	9	4	7	6	16	11	18	7	11	19
Other	18	15	44	44	21	27	27	12	17	41	12	11	18
Total	112	125	123	113	110	150	109	85	111	142	82	97	84

New Rules To Strengthen Counternarcotics Work

MB1310103795 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0956 GMT 13 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] CAPE TOWN Oct 13 SAPA — New regulations to come into effect on November 1 will strengthen international co-operation in the fight against drug trafficking, Justice Minister Dullah Omar said on Friday [13 October].

The new legislation "provides the administrative framework whereby confiscation and restraint orders made in other designated countries can be enforced in South Africa and vice versa," Omar said in a statement.

Confiscating proceeds from drug deals and other crimes through a confiscating or restraint order was aimed at

eliminating the chief motive for drug dealing, Omar said.

Money realised in South Africa when executing orders on behalf of other countries would be paid into the State Revenue Fund and not transferred, he said. [passage omitted]

Savimbi Arrives; Mandela Meeting Anticipated

MB1310103095 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1014 GMT 13 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] PRETORIA Oct 13 SAPA — President Nelson Mandela would probably meet Angolan opposition leader Dr Jonas Savimbi during his two-day visit to South Africa, Department of Foreign

Affairs director-general Rusty Evans said on Friday [13 October].

He said the meeting could not yet be confirmed as the Angolan leader's visit came at short notice, "but we are trying to arrange something with the president's office".

Savimbi, leader of the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] movement, arrived at

Waterkloof Air Base at about 10:30am. He was met by Evans before shaking hands with about 20 supporters who presented him a small bunch of wilted flowers.

He was scheduled to meet Deputy President Thabo Mbeki and Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Aziz Pahad in Pretoria later in the day. [passage omitted]

Comoros

President Djohar Wants To Return 'Soon'

LD1210163395 Paris Radio France International
in French 1230 GMT 12 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Text] Another head of state [as well as Gabon's President Bongo] is also satisfied that the French Army was able to expel Bob Denard's mercenaries from the Comoro Islands. He is President Said Mohamed Djohar, the Comoran head of state, who is currently on the island of Reunion. Mr. Djohar's only hurry is to return as soon as possible to his archipelago. He says he has written a letter to this effect to Jacques Chirac. Chantal Lorho spoke to President Djohar.

[Begin recording] [Djohar] France brought me here, and it must take me back home — that is natural. France is not preventing me from going back, but I have to go back with a certain guarantee of security. Well, I have written to the French president for that reason. I think he has received my message.

[Lorho] But do you think France wants to see you back in the Comoros?

[Djohar] I do not see why it would prevent me going back; (?it told me so); I am neither a prisoner here, nor a deportee, nor in exile. The day I decide I want to go back, it will provide me with the means to go home.

[Lorho] Have you had an assurance of that?

[Djohar] Yes, I've had assurances from the prefect, even from the minister who is on an official visit here to Reunion. Well, he paid me the honor of coming here to see me, to talk to me a bit, for a few minutes.

[Lorho] So, you're not worried about your future?

[Djohar] No, not at all, because unless it is proven otherwise, I do not see that I have done anything wrong. [end recording]

Mozambique

Dhlakama Criticizes Provincial Governors

MB1210072795 Maputo IMPARCIAL in Portuguese
3 Oct 95 p 2

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama has decided to break the political truce he had maintained with the ruling Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party. In fact, he has said his party will vote against the government's program when the Assembly of the Republic meets again in 1996. [passage omitted]

The Renamo leader is touring the country's central region. Speaking to the media on 29 September, he

expressed disappointment with the performance of the governors in the five provinces where Renamo picked up most of the vote in last year's general elections. Dhlakama added that he "regretted" telling people in those areas not to show hostility to those government-appointed provincial governors.

"I am deeply disappointed with those governors' performance, and I am sorry I did not call on the people to chase them out when they arrived," the Renamo leader noted. He added he will seek direct contacts with those governors to warn them that he will let the people react if they do not change their behavior within 30 days.

Dhlakama also made it clear that the Frelimo-appointed governors discriminate against Renamo militants and sympathizers and harass them as part of what he called a "political revenge campaign." [passage omitted]

Dhlakama and his party enjoy strong support in the central region. He is scheduled to conclude his visit to Sofala Province today. According to him, the visit has gone "very well." He will now travel to Zambezia and Nampula Provinces.

Concerning the EU's offer to pay his party's electoral debt, the Renamo [words indistinct]. I fail to see any reason for [Frelimo Party Secretary General] Manuel Tome's scathing attacks," he stressed. [passage omitted]

The Renamo leader has confirmed that he will settle permanently at Quelimane, to better coordinate his party's operation. He plans to do so next month when he returns from a European tour.

Dhlakama Says Chissano 'Isolating' Him

MB1010184095 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 10 Oct 95

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader Afonso Dhlakama this afternoon accused the Mozambican head of state of isolating him. Dhlakama said this at a mass rally in Namacate, 12 km from Quelimane in Zambezia Province. He said that if he had not been cool-headed, the political situation in the country would have changed.

[Begin Dhlakama recording] The president of the Republic himself is isolating me. If I was like [Angolan opposition leader Jonas] Savimbi, the situation already would have changed in this country. [end recording]

At the Namacate rally, the Renamo leader urged the government to resolve people's problems in the province in view of its economic potential. Afonso Dhlakama once again denied ordering the arrest, detention, and assault on Rui Franque, first secretary of the

Mozambique Liberation Front Party in Gorongosa, on 3 October. [passage omitted]

Editorial Analyses Media's Frelimo Bias

MB1210101495 Maputo IMPARCIAL in Portuguese
5 Oct 95 p 2

[Editorial by Migueis Lopes Junior: "Mutarara and Gorongosa incidents reflect fluctuations of intolerance"]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] leader's decision to order the detention and beating of the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] first secretary for Sofala Province's Gorongosa District obviously must be condemned and only stains the Renamo leader's prestige, but the ruling party continues to exercise iron-handed control over the more important "media" seeking to highlight Frelimo's democratic "purity" by contrast.

It is useful to compare the news avalanche we have had in connection with the Gorongosa incident — and all the condemnations that followed — to the hesitant two lines or five seconds that the press and the broadcast media dedicated to the detention, beating, and torture of two Renamo deputies by a Republic of Mozambique Police commander in Tete Province's Mutarara District some months ago. This is all the more serious because reporting on the incident involving Dhlakama did not even include the word "alleged." Instead, it just lunged into direct judgment and condemnation without any effort to investigate the matter further or to get an explanation from the accused.

Between the incidents at Gorongosa and Mutarara we are left with a dangerous political tension for which Renamo must doubtlessly be blamed because it is transforming too slowly from rebel movement to a political party committed to the democracy it claims to have fought for. However, the main share of the blame must go to Frelimo — or at least its very influential radical wing — for following a government program that has purely and simply ignored the reality following the October 1994 elections, which gave it the chance to adopt a conciliatory and workable stand. Sadly, it preferred to continue its traditional propagandistic and intimidatory "rallies" in areas where it enjoys virtually no favor among the people.

Instead of using their authority to try to improve the people's standards of living, the majority of governors in the provinces where Renamo picked up most of the vote decided on a confrontational approach toward Renamo and, by reflection, toward the people who showed their overwhelming support for it. People are increasingly fed up with the government's failure to deliver on its

promises of a better future and are also suffering at the hands of "little tyrants" in those provinces.

To tell the truth, this provocative and intimidatory behavior was copied from the example set by President Joaquim Chissano when he paid what was purportedly a "state" visit — but in reality a party visit — to Sofala and Manica Provinces virtually to demand from the voters an explanation as to why they had favored his rival in the presidential elections.

In addition, the State Information and Security Service, SISE, which retains many of the traits of the former notorious People's National Security Service, Snasp, has embarked on a concerted disinformation campaign, aided by the government "media." SISE has worked hard at creating political "facts" that are more often than not the fruits of pure invention and that invariably make Renamo the culprit. Examples are the "Young Pioneers" [former Malawi youth league] and the "Chimwenje" ["Little Light" Zimbabwean dissidents reportedly operating in Mozambique], which no one has actually seen in this country, not to mention the 400 armed men the Manica provincial governor "discovered" in Dombe District when he had been there for all of a month.

In one way or another, the ruling party has come to see those five provinces as "accursed," and every effort is being made to trap Renamo so it comes out with emotional and thoughtless reactions that can then be used for political gain and given widespread publicity by the government media. [passage omitted]

Instead of making an effort to coexist with respect for differences and adopting a more tolerant approach after years of totalitarianism, Frelimo has systematically sought to annihilate Renamo, both politically and socially. [passage omitted]

This is the "defeat" of the "enemy" that survived the military war that Frelimo's more conservative circles had planned all along when they sat down to sign the General Peace Accord. This bad faith is only fanning tension between the two parties, and it is all the more dangerous because both are keenly aware of the extent of their popular and territorial support, and they know that a new conflict would inevitably lead to this country's Balkanization. [passage omitted]

Concerning Dhlakama, however tough it may be for him to swallow the October 1994 election result, especially in Gaza Province — we do not believe it, either — and irrespective of his party's money problems, the persecution and intimidation of its militants, and all kinds of provocation from public administration bodies, the police, the SISE, and the State "media" — he must keep in mind that effective peace is the overriding national

interest. This requires redoubled amounts of patience and a behavior different from that of Gorongosa. This is the only way to realize the dream — unenviable though it may be — of bringing in a new government that will guide this country to a better future.

Namibia

Defense Agreements Signed With Germany

MB0210201195 Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans 28 Sep 95 p 12

[FBIS Translated Text] The Namibian and German Governments have signed a historic two-part defense agreement this week. The first agreement concerns an increase in the availability of German military advisers seconded to the Namibian Defense Ministry. The second is a follow-up agreement on the provision of equipment to the Namibian Defense Force.

The second agreement is worth approximately 11.2 million Namibian dollars and will be spread out over the next three years. Goods and services supplied by Germany include MAN cargo vehicles and spare parts.

"This is proof of the good relationship that exists between the two respective defense authorities of Namibia and Germany," the permanent secretary of defense said during the signing of the agreements on Tuesday.

The agreements were signed by Colonel Joachim Priegnitz, on behalf of the German Government, and the Namibian permanent secretary of defense, Erastus Nengoma.

Zimbabwe

Savimbi: Expel RSA 'Mercenaries' in Angola

MB1210204795 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 12 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Angola's rebel UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] forces leader Dr. Jonas Savimbi has called for the removal of South African mercenaries in Angola, in an effort to speed up the country's peace process. He hinted that they were a threat to his country's stability. Many former South African Defense Force soldiers work in Angola for the Pretoria-based Executive Outcomes Company. But the company's spokesman, Mr.

Evan Barlow, says they are contractually bound to the Angolan Government, therefore a decision on their future can only be taken by the Angolan Government.

[Begin recording] [SABC correspondent Chris Bishop] Dr. Jonas Savimbi, the leader of Angola's rebel UNITA forces, is on a tour of Africa in an attempt to win support for his version of his country's peace plan. Next year he will sit down with the Angolan Government to agree to a power-sharing deal that's expected to end the country's 30-year war, a conflict he declares he wants to end.

[Savimbi] I am optimistic that this time we have peace in Angola, and we are going to work for stability.

[Bishop] At Zimbabwe House he had talks with President Robert Mugabe, the chairman of the Organization of African Unity Committee on Angola. Dr. Savimbi said he wanted advice on how to integrate and demobilize Angola's rival forces, a task that President Mugabe tackled at Zimbabwe's independence in 1980. More than 120,000 Angolan troops will have to be demobilized, a job that's likely to prove difficult. Many of them are child soldiers who know little but war and face bleak prospects of finding work in civilian life. The well-paid South African mercenaries who trained many of these recruits and fought in the conflict have also become a sticking point in the peace plans. Dr. Savimbi has hinted that the continued stay of these mercenaries in Angola are a threat to his country's stability.

[Savimbi] They went there to fight a war, so then I think when there is peace, I don't think that they have a job to do there.

[Bishop] You're talking about these people from Executive Outcomes?

[Savimbi] Exactly. I think that we are discussing these at a high level, because we don't want to embarrass anybody, but it's a fact that we don't want them at our [?home], we want them back. I went to South Africa in May and I talked to President Mandela.

[Bishop] Dr. Savimbi plans to lobby President Mandela further to secure the removal of all South African mercenaries from Angola. Dr. Savimbi plans to continue his tour of Africa, leading up to a visit to Luanda in January, when the final peace talks with the government will begin. Chris Bishop for SABC TV News, Zimbabwe. [end recording]

Liberia

State Requests ECOMOG Deployment Nationwide

AB1110141495 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 11 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Council of State has suggested to ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] chiefs of staff to inform their heads of state of the urgent need to deploy ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peacekeeping troops throughout Liberia to prevent the derailment of the peace process. During a meeting at the Executive Mansion on Monday [9 October], the Council appealed to ECOMOG-contributing countries to increase the number of troops so that deployment can begin soon.

The six-man Council assured the chiefs of staff of its commitment to the peace process. The councilmen stressed the importance of resolving the conflict [words indistinct] (?pointing) out that a conflict in any West African state is a threat to the subregion. They also called on countries that might have supported some of the factions to help support the Liberian peace process.

Speaking for the chiefs of staff, Brigadier (Gasti Daderi) of Benin commented on the significance of having all the faction leaders working together in Monrovia. He described this as a sign of encouragement. ECOWAS Executive Secretary Dr. Edouard Benjamin and the ECOMOG field commander were present at the meeting.

Ethnic Clashes Amid 'Increasingly Fragile' Peace

AB1210121895 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 11 Oct 95

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Liberia's peace process has been looking increasingly fragile in the past couple of weeks. There have been reports of fighting in various parts of the country between rival factions and among fighters within the factions, but rather than new eruption of violence, it's apparently ethnic in nature. There have been clashes over land and local people have been fleeing to the port cities of Buchanan and Greenville to escape the bloodshed. From Monrovia, Nii Nartey Allison telexed this report:

One of the escapees told reporters here today the killings are horrible. People are chopped up like animals and we could not remain and get killed. He said rivals were carrying out indiscriminate looting and burning down whole villages, sparking off a huge flight of refugees into the forests and to the city of Greenville.

The fighting broke out three weeks ago during a land dispute between a Krahn chief, backed by members of the (Sopo) ethnic group and the (Grobo) family, supported by the Krus following the seizure of (Grobo) farmland. Another escapee, 55-year-old Thomas Tueh, said farms were subsequently vandalized as the fighting spread to other villages in the troubled region which spanned Sinoe, Grand Gedeh, and Maryland Counties.

At a meeting of Sinoe citizens in Monrovia on Tuesday [10 October], State Council member Oscar Quiah confirmed the ethnic clashes, saying, we must go there and further investigate the matter and find an amicable solution. He said he had asked Deputy Defense Minister (Taye Quiah) to provide security in the area ahead of the arrival of a team of investigators.

Niger

Rebel Leader Reports New Clashes in Northeast

AB1310095095 Paris AFP in English
2004 GMT 12 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Abidjan, Oct 12 (AFP) — Renewed fighting has broken out in northeast Niger between Tuareg rebels and government forces, the leader of a rebel umbrella body announced Thursday [12 October].

The clashes started at 9 AM (0800 GMT) in the Kaware region of the West African country and were "still going on" the president of the Coordination of Armed Resistance (CRA), Mano Dayak, told BBC radio.

Dayak said "two factions of the CRA (which groups six Tuareg rebel movements) launched an offensive against government forces."

He said he "feared there were casualties on both sides," but gave no details.

The clashes are the first reported in northern Niger since April 24, when the government and various Tuareg rebel groups signed a peace accord aimed at ending four years of conflict.

"The CRA has been forced to take up arms again," said Dayak, who maintains his organisation had warned the government and mediators of the "serious dangers of leaving some rebel groups out of the peace process."

"This led us (the CRA) to pull out of the process," he said.

Dayak formed the CRA last July following internal disputes in another rebel body, the Armed Resistance Organisation.

Saying he no longer felt tied to the peace process "in its current form" Dayak joined forces with two other rebel

bodies made up of Arabs and Toubous, another ethnic group.

The CRA has since insisted peace talks be reopened and that they include Arabs and Toubous, who seek autonomy in the eastern regions of Kavar and Manga.

The Tuaregs are traditional nomads of the Sahara, who are now divided between six west African countries. In Niger they comprise about 10 percent of the eight million population, but in the north are in the majority.

The "war" lasted from November 1991 to September 1994 and left an official death toll of 150 dead, although this figure is believed to be a conservative estimate.

Speaker Addresses Assembly on National Issues

*AB0610222295 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network
in French 1200 GMT 6 Oct 95*

[Address by National Assembly Speaker Mahamadou Youssoufou, in Niamey on 6 October — recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] Dear colleagues, the second ordinary session of our National Assembly is taking place at a time when Niger is slowly emerging from a crisis which, for almost three months, has disrupted the regular functioning of the executive power. Fortunately, it has been defused thanks to the implementation of pertinent mechanisms provided for by the Constitution. There is currently a progressive return to order following the intervention of the Supreme Court whose decisions must be loyally respected. Such is the will of the Republican spirit; this is the will of democracy. [passage omitted]

In a democracy the opposition and the majority must respect and understand each other. They must all respect the rules of the democratic game. Through good apprenticeship, they must together behave in such a way that each of the actors can partake of the values that constitute the soul of our institutions. The ruling majority must rule by giving priority to the general interest. The opposition, for its part, must positively contribute to national life. It cannot — without betraying its calling — take delight in an enterprise of systematic destruction. It cannot — at the risk of destroying the foundations of the nation — show differences on the main problems of national interest such as security, dignity, Niger's honor, and national unity.

To increase its contribution, the opposition must have statutes. Certainly, the Constitution and the laws of the Republic provide for them. Thus, the opposition has access to all state institutions, to all the state's means of communication, and to the free expression of its opinions through the media of its choice. Similarly, it

can demand the organization of free and transparent elections. [passage omitted]

Peace is indispensable for eradicating the insecurity that persists in some areas in the north. I remember the cattle breeder who was killed in cold blood. I remember the trader who lost his life and possessions, and I remember the farmer who was assassinated. Such are the many acts which deeply traumatize our people. We encourage the government to do all it can to restore security and peace which are indispensable for the resumption of activities in the north. We are appealing to all the fronts to associate themselves with the implementation of the peace agreement. We want a union of fronts for peace and reconstruction.

In the same way, we must pay due attention to the upheavals that are shaking the social front. Certainly, some problems still remain to be solved: the regular payment of salaries of state employees, and the payment of the scholarships and bursaries of pupils and students. We must not jeopardize the future with intransigent attitudes. Niger has suffered too much from misunderstanding among its own sons. That is why I am appealing to all the parties concerned so that through dialogue, realistic solutions can be found to the various problems. [passage omitted]

Indeed, as in 1990, Niger has the sad privilege of being classified in 1995 as the least developed UN member nation in terms of economic, social, and cultural progress on the basis of the 1992 data. Apart from the technical debate on the accuracy of the data, and the method of human development rating, it is not pleasant for anyone to be at the bottom of the class or — as it is said in our country — to be the dust the follows the herd, especially as the aspects taken into consideration concern food, health, and education. These are factors on which the present and the future of every nation depend. We can clearly figure out the funny nature of our quarrels and political crisis. We can clearly see that every minute lost in settling our differences through fruitless debates makes our people poorer and more wretched.

Unfortunately, this crisis has created a feeling of skepticism. Let us not beat about the bush: There is a wave of general pessimism in Niger. This feeling draws its strength from our misunderstandings, our intransigence, and our political calculations with no other results than the compromising of the political stability that is so indispensable to the fight for the improvement of the living conditions of our people. That is why we will do all we can to stabilize all the institutions. In particular, we will do everything possible to bring this term to an end. Making our institutions less unstable is a condition

for making the Niger people sit down to work because no one will come to build Niger for us.

We must therefore arm ourselves with a determination that is commensurate with the challenge to be taken up. First, the leading role must be played by the political class. It must preach by setting the example. Its love for the country and its patriotic conviction must not, in any case, be found wanting. It is only at this price that it can lead the rest of the nation into deep changes of some aspects of its behavior. Among these, I particularly think about our attitude to work. During this session, we will reflect on work during our debate on good citizenship, which is on our agenda. Our honor and dignity depend on work. It is through work that the Niger people will together overcome this general attitude of pessimism that permeates every home. [passage omitted]

This budgetary session falls within an economic context that is characterized by tight money supply, although remarkable improvement has been made in internal revenue collection. The session comes at a time when the agro-pastoral marketing season is coming to an end. We encourage the government to make a good assessment, and to take all the necessary measures to ensure food security for the zones and livestock, and to protect the interests of producers by ensuring the commercialization of products from the rural areas. The budget that we are going to examine must reflect the concerns of our populations. We must see to it that this instrument is used in improving the living conditions of the majority of our people. [passage omitted]

Nigeria

Newspapers React To Coup Plotters' Sentences

AB1210122695 London BBC World Service
in English 0615 GMT 12 Oct 95

[From the "Network Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Nigerians are still discussing the announcement of new sentences for people convicted of plotting to overthrow the Abacha regime. General Olusegun Obasanjo, the only Nigerian head of state to have handed over power to civilians, now goes to jail for 15 years. His second in command at the time, General Shehu Yar'Adua, received 25 years. More than 30 others including journalists, lawyers, and doctors have been sentenced to various terms. Not surprisingly, the sentences have been making headline news in the Nigerian media as Janet Anderson reports from Lagos:

[Begin Anderson recording] The average Nigerian reacts to any coup like a fan of thriller movies trying to capture with his imagination the fears, the bravado, and the strategy, according to THIS DAY newspaper. In two

full inside pages, the paper has used the issuing of sentences against the alleged coup plotters to examine the nation's attitude to this attempted coup. The story, says THIS DAY, has been made unserious by the cynical size of a weary nation: There were just too many outsiders involved, it says. The cast, which included civilians like newspaper editors and human rights activists would have shamed the trained instincts of Hollywood's best directors. Many newspapers point out that there has been growing skepticism over whether there was, in fact, a coup attempt. Even the government's broadcast of an edited version of the trial hasn't stopped the controversy. THIS DAY says that after the broadcast, there are still doubts over the roles by retired Generals Obasanjo and Yar'Adua. Still, the paper reckons, every character in this drama has been lucky because (?grudgingly) though it may have been, the head of state, General Sani Abacha, has spared their lives.

The DAILY CHAMPION newspaper goes even further, saying the decision of the head of state was an act of magnanimity and mercy, sensitivity and courage. A.M. NEWS, however, as might be expected from an opposition newspaper, disagrees. It says the sentences, which range from life down to 25 years and then to 15 years, are not likely to get the endorsement of Western nations. The rest of the press stick mainly to giving the exact details of the sentences. Detailed analysis will come later although some papers, including the newly relaunched GUARDIAN, have the story of the journalist who walked out of the press conference in Abuja at which the sentences were announced. According to THE GUARDIAN, a prolonged delay by the minister of information provoked tempers and led to a boycott of the briefing by some journalists. Despite that, the sentences will be in the headlines for some time to come. [end recording]

Abacha: Conflict in Oil-Rich Areas Intolerable

AB1210213595 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 12 Oct 95

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has warned that the Federal Government will not tolerate any form of communal conflict in oil producing areas. Gen. Abacha gave the warning today while commissioning Eleme gas project in Rivers State. The project is to provide power supply to the 120 communities in Ogoniland. The gas turbine project was initiated and executed by the Oil Mineral Producing Areas Development Commission, OMPADEC, in the heart of Ogoniland.

Gen. Abacha said OMPADEC will be encouraged to continue to discharge its obligations to the communities. He explained that the Federal Government had taken

measures to check ecological problems in oil producing areas. The head of state also commissioned a number of other projects executed by the commission. [passage omitted]

Normal Oil Supply Restored at Suleja, Kaduna

*AB1210172395 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 1500 GMT 12 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Normal supply of petroleum products has now been restored in and around Suleja and Kaduna. The group executive director of refinery and petrochemicals of NNPC [Nigerian National Petroleum Corporation], Mr. Afolabi Oladele, stated this while addressing newsmen in Lagos. Mr. Oladele attributed the current fuel scarcity in parts of the country to the vandalization of the pipeline supplying the product to major cities across the nation. Energy correspondent Malaki Okon was there:

[Begin recording] [Okon] Mr. Oladele said the vandalization was discovered on the Mosimi-Ibadan, Mosimi-Ore, and Ibadan-Ilorin pipelines. He said the vandals carried out their unpatriotic act in an attempt to steal petroleum products. He said each time such incidents happened, the affected section of the pipeline had to be shut down, which would consequently prevent the supply of the product. Other problems affecting the supply of the product to some parts of the country, according to Mr. Oladele, are frequent power failures, and the inability of tanker drivers to respond to distribution directly. He spoke on the situation of some refineries in the country:

[Oladele] Warri refinery commenced operation roughly two weeks ago, and it is still operating. We expect that the [words indistinct] structure will begin operation in the next 10 days when the catalysts that we have imported are delivered, and we do not foresee any [words indistinct] whereas Kaduna refinery also resumed operation about 10 days ago, and they are steady. As a matter of fact, the level of stock that we are building up there will go a long way in eliminating the shortage that we have seen in the entire northern area.

[Okon] Mr. Oladele appealed to Nigerians to assist in reporting to the security agents anyone found vandalizing oil pipelines. [end recording]

Government Aims To Boost Coal Exploitation

*AB1210213995 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English
1700 GMT 12 Oct 95*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Federal Government has taken measures to boost the exploitation of the country's coal. As part of the effort, rail lines and jetty services are to be extended to each coal mining area in the country.

The minister of solid minerals resources development, Alhaji Mahamadu Kaloma Ali, stated this in Enugu. He said the measures will enable the country to attain the export level of 300,000 metric tons per annum. The minister said about 200 million naira will be generated annually from eight of the country's coal mines.

Sierra Leone

RUF Reportedly on 'Rampage' in Moyamba District

*AB1210110595 London BBC World Service
in English 1705 GMT 11 Oct 95*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Sierra Leone Army, with or without the high-tech help of the South African Executive Outcomes organization, seems incapable of (?driving) RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels out of the region around Bo in the south of the country. Only last week, the Army managed to recapture the villages of Serabu and Kpetema but now the rebels have cropped up to cause havoc elsewhere. From Bo Alhassan Sylla reports:

[Begin Sylla recording] Barely a week after they were routed from areas of Serabu and Kpetema in the Bo District by government forces, Revolutionary United Front rebels have again gone on the rampage, this time, in the Moyamba District in the southern region.

Sources at the Military High Command in Bo confirmed here this morning that the rebels yesterday attacked the town of Jagbahun, a strategic town in the Moyamba District that links Moyamba with SIEROMCO [Sierra Leone Ore and Metal Company] and Sierra Rutile mining areas. The rebels are later said to have advanced to the nearby town of Kwelu, the first time they have attacked this settlement which had its significance in the fact that it is home to the respected former female traditionalist campaigner, Madam Yoko.

Military sources say troops from Moyamba are repelling the rebels from both towns. There have been no word of either military, rebel, or civilian casualty but fleeing victims arriving at Moyamba speak of a chain of destruction by the rebels. According to reports, the rebels set fire to a large section of Jagbahun, including residential areas, while similar destruction was caused at Kwelu.

Meanwhile, it has emerged that local hunters, known as Kamajos, have fought a series of battles with rebels in the past (?few) days in the Bo area. According to reports, the rebels dislodged the hunters from three villagers in the (Balori) chiefdom in the Bo District, killing two of their number. [end recording]

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